

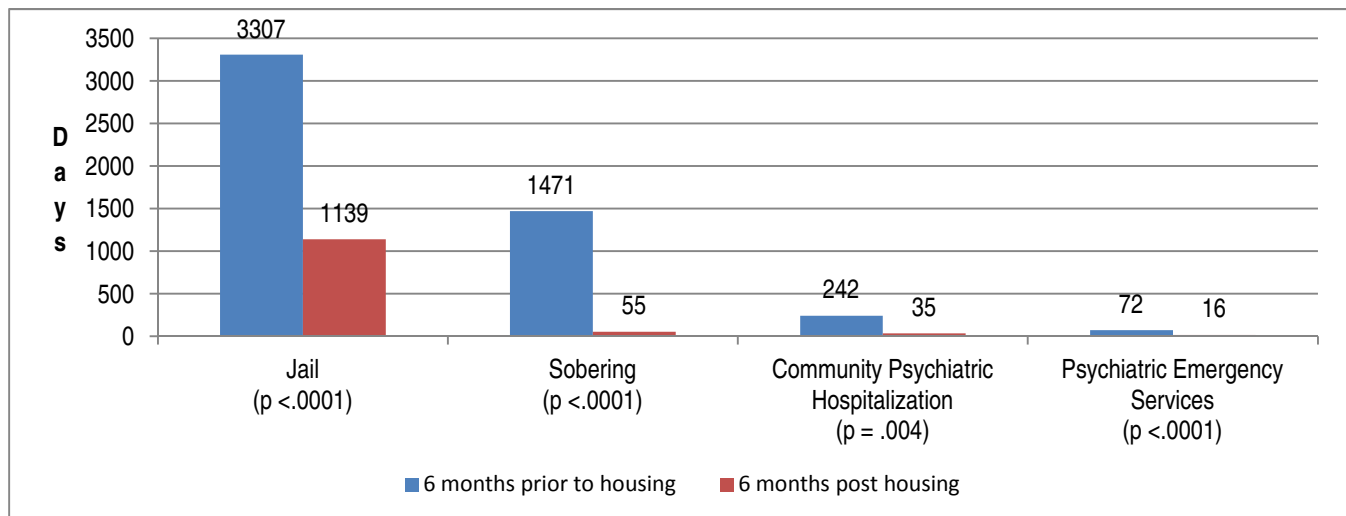
Client Care Coordination Supportive Housing Outcomes

The High Utilizers Database Project is a strategy funded by the Veterans and Human Services Levy to develop a list of homeless persons who use the Dutch Shisler Sobering Support Center, jails, psychiatric hospitals, shelters and hospital emergency rooms. Using this list, along with a list of the most vulnerable homeless individuals as determined by the Vulnerability Assessment Tool (developed by the Downtown Emergency Service Center), the Client Care Coordination system prioritizes placement of individuals into vacancies in permanent supportive housing projects. This process is intended to assure that individuals in greatest need of the limited housing resources available are those who are prioritized for entry.

In 2010, client candidate lists for 222 Client Care Coordination units in seven new permanent supportive housing projects were developed using the Integrated Database: Sophia's Way, Humphrey House, Scargo, Compass-Renton, Valley Cities Landing, Rose of Lima, and Canaday House.

In collaboration with Client Care Coordination, the housing providers and referral sources, 1,091 potential tenants were identified as meeting system utilization and/or vulnerability requirements for the various housing projects in 2010 and 2011. After candidates have met these initial criteria, there is an application process and additional housing criteria to be met before the final selection is made. To date, 233 have been selected to move into new service-enriched housing units.

Initial analysis for 2010 reveals that 78.3 percent of those placed during tenant selection (N=174) had scores that fell into the "high" band of system utilization or vulnerability. Others may have fallen short of the high band, but still demonstrated significant risk based on a combination of service utilization and vulnerability. 117 (52.7%) of all candidates placed had high system utilization at the time of tenant selection. A preliminary analysis of system utilization for the six months prior to housing placement and the six months post housing placement for this group of 117 high system utilizers was recently completed. Overall, there was a significant reduction in the use of King County jail, the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center, community psychiatric hospitals and the Harborview Psychiatric Emergency Service, as shown below:



- Jail days **declined by 65.6 percent** from 3307 to 1139 days. This corresponds to a statistically significant drop in mean jail days ($t = 5.9, p < .0001, df = 116$)
- Sobering Center days **declined by 96.3 percent** from 1471 to 55 days. This corresponds to a statistically significant drop in mean sobering days ($t = 4.5, p < .0001, df = 116$)
- Community psychiatric hospital days **declined by 85.5 percent** from 242 to 35 days. This corresponds to a statistically significant drop in mean hospital days ($t = 2.9, p = .004, df = 116$)
- Psychiatric emergency days **declined by 77.8 percent** from 72 to 16 days. This corresponds to a statistically significant drop in mean psychiatric emergency days ($t = 4.1, p < .0001, df = 116$)

Although a formal cost analysis was not conducted, some estimated cost information is available and detailed in the table below. An estimated \$250,000 cost offset was achieved in incarcerations and an additional \$350,000 cost offset in hospitalizations and sobering center usage during the first six months post supportive housing entry, for a combined cost offset of over \$600,000. To derive the estimated cost information, the following caveats and calculations were used:

- King County Correctional Facility: Estimated costs for jail admissions and daily rates are based on methodology employed starting June, 2010. Of note, the estimates do not include other jail costs, such as medical, work release, 1:1 guarding, psychiatric and acute psychiatric services, and as such, under-represent the true jail costs and cost offsets .
- Dutch Shisler Sobering Center: The estimated cost per episode is based on the 2008 Sobering Center contract divided by the number of contacts during the contract period.
- Community psychiatric hospitals: The estimated cost per day is the average of the 2009 daily set rate of six King County community psychiatric facilities.
- Psychiatric Emergency Services: The estimated cost per episode is derived from the 2010 amount billed per event.

	6 months pre housing	6 months post housing	Change from Pre to Post	Estimated Cost Offset
Jail				
<i>(Jail Days)</i>	3307	1139	-2168	229,808
<i>(Jail Admissions)</i>	140	73	-67	19,363
Sobering	1471	44	-1416	68,393
Community Psychiatric Hospitalization	242	35	-207	222,318
Psychiatric Emergency Services	72	16	-56	61,600
Total Estimated Cost Offset				\$ 601,482

While we would expect some natural decline in service utilization among a group of formerly homeless individuals with high system utilization once they are housed, the magnitude of change shown in this brief (six months) time period is notable. Additional evaluation is warranted to determine the longer-term impact of the program.